NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Albany.

NAMES OF THE INVALID PASSENGERS,

Lewis, from Newbert, N. C., July 24, with sick and wounded soldiers from General Burnside's army, ar. wounded soldiers from General Burmaner army, ar-rived at this port yesterday. She had fine weather during the passage. On the 24th inst., off Hatteras, Dassad a side-wheel steamer, supposed to be the Cossack, and on the 26th saw a large steamer bound south, sup-

and on the 26th saw a large steamer bound south, supposed to be the Eastern State.

PASENCERS.

Lieut. Col. Kretchmar and son, 103d, New York; Lieut. Col. Elwell, 231 Massachusetts; Major Bartchelonew, 27th Massachusetts; Capt. C. D. Ascheroft, Steamer Phomix; Capt. T. W. Wilson, steamer Pilot Boy; Capt. H. K. Cooley, 27th Massachusetts; Lieut. Craig, 6th New Hampshire; Leut. G. C. D. Ascheroft, Steamer Phomix; Capt. T. W. Wilson, steamer Pilot Boy; Capt. H. K. Cooley, 27th Massachusetts; Lieut. Craig, 6th New Hampshire; Leut. G. C. Cecasey, 23d Massachusetts; Lieut. L. H. Tarner, 24th Massachusetts; Lieut. G. G. 9th New Jersey; Br. Lautel N. Dunean, 9th New Jersey; Br. Lautel N. Dunean, 9th New Jersey; Br. Rautel N. Dunean, 9th New Jersey; Br. Allichard, of Newbern: A. Burnham, 23d Massachusetts; B. Sawyer, 23d Massachusetts; H. M. Bradstreat, 23d Massachusetts; Corporal C. A. Berry and sixten men: September 1, 18th New Jersey; Br. Erocks, N. P. Irbiney, W. N. Graham, 19th Connectiont; J. A. Trumbull, 3th Connectiont; Ge. J. For, 2th Connectiont; J. A. Trumbull, 3th Connectiont; Ge. J. For, 2th Connectiont; D. B. Donaldson, William Ripp. L. D. Amatin, 3d New York; O. B. Cooper, 27th Massachusetts; O. P. Larsty, 25th Massachusetts; L. S. Munroe, 17th Massachusetts; M. Kimball, J. Howard, D. F. Brown, L. B. Legham, G. B. Hadley, T. F. Daley, De Witt W. Peek, L. M. E. Lon, H. Lloyd, H. J. Hall, E. Grean, J. L. Roberts, George W. Kibbe, T. Thompson, John Diekoy, E. Sawmann, George L. Hildreth, William Dray, G. F. Smith, T. F. Warren, H. Debost, D. B. Hubbard, W. B. Reed, Chas. L. French, E. Megott, P. Helden, William H. Hocker, O. A. Fields, William Mason, T. Turner.

Charles W. Platt, 27th New York; Solon Gould, 6th New Hampshire; Robert Back, New York Volunteers; Joesph Wayne, New York Volunteers; George Kibbe, 10th Connection; Charles, Sh. Connection; Ghorge W. Lawis, Sh. Connection; Horathy Warren,

The sick and wounded are under the charge of Chaplain W. B. Clark, of the 23d Massach: setts.

Our Newbern Correspondence.

NEWBERN, N. C., July 21, 1862. An Incident of She-cesh in North Carolina -- Governor Stanly's Acts Regarding Versels Clearing from Beaufort— Cotton and Turpentine Being Sent North—No th Careline Ladies Marrying Northern Men-A Successor to Dr Primrose-Prices and Orops in the Interior-Sale of ned Cavalry Horses-Union Meeting at Plyulh-Guerilla Warfare, de.

On Saturd y lost, while riding out to one of our ad vanced posts, an incident of strange peculiarity, in many respects, fell to the lot of your correspondent to enjoy.(?) Having ridden a long distance, and being not only fatigued. But thirsty, he stopped at a rather ordinary looking farmhouse, situated near the roadside, with fields in a fair state of cultivation spreading out on either side, and inquired of one of the inmates—a sneff chewingas a tumbler of milk on the premises. "No," answered the dame, after the most approved "snap-me-up" prin ciple. "Well, then," inquired your correspondent, with ch respect and amiability, "would you oblige me with a drink of water?" "Are yoa" inquires the damsel, or married woman, as the case may be, eyeing me with an air of searching inquisitiveness, "a Southern man?" returned. "And ye bayn't got any Southern senti-menter" "No, ma'am." "Well, then," said the "vix en," waxing impudent, "I havn't got any wa-ter." Let it suffice that your correspondent in forms you that he di le get the water-and was prepared to meet any scrubbing brush or broom foe-and that, too; from the well, as Mad has is Shaff hower retired to her lew demical, sismming the door, as a matter of emphasis, I suppose. It is well that such people are scarce in this neighborhood.

To-day I called on Governo Stanly, but gleaned no in formation of especial interest, except it be in relation to Beaufort as a port of entry. In the absence of instruc-Sions from the Fouretary of the Freasury in regard to the right of vegets to clear from Beaufort, after having Sovernor S, acts in accordance to the dictates of his own judgment, making this latter subserve the best interests of the general government. Of late some few vessels and cotton. These two articles have generally been de both is found and sent North.

Would you believe it --- o small number-in comparison to the present extent of the white native population of the "secush" (?) ladies of this place have got mar

dled Dr. Primrose, and found that the enterprising Edwir A. Wood, of New York, had, in connection with his regu advice upon and "doctor" -- in the absence of the fuler away Primrose-complaints of a private and public cha racter-of course much to the gratification of the relieve and relieved. The office, though used for business pering to the Quartermaster's Department, presented : decidedly professional appearance, books and vialy and jers, pany and pots, being conspicuous, with titles and labels of an abbreviated, Latin-like, mysterious char.

the crop is very small.

Saturday morning. The animals sold for from \$4 up. The robe of charity never covered such a multitude of sins as

the hides of these animals do defects. They can be recommended to run well, provided the back of each sustains a Sy away seecch howeman.

At a secuting of Unionists, which was held a short time at Plymouth, Washington county, in this State, the fellowing resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

We, the clivens of Washington county in convention assembled, do adopt the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That, whereast we are now engaged in war, in conventions that it recommends of the Southern States trying to break up the government of the United States, and establish one for themselves, to which we are diametrically opposed, recing and feeling the dreadful consequences which it has brought upon the whole country; it electries,

courses which it has brought upon the whole country; stelled re, leadered, That we have full confidence in the virtue and integrity of the povernment of the United States, under whose laws all good citizens have been protected at nome and abroad, and we are still willing to abride by and defend the name.

Repolved, That we recommend the people of the States to earl upon their representatives in Convention to vose the State back into the Union, and our representative, was S. Pettlyrew, to use all this influence to accomplish that the contractive of the state of the state

Rewspaper Accounts.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NORTH CARCLINA.

[From the Nowbern Progress, July 19.]

The contest for Governor in some sections of this State bids fair to eclipse the war in the excitement created. If we believe one half what the Standard says, Vance is going to sweep the State as like a hurricane. The Standard is filled with correspondence from Onstow, Kinston, Goldsbore and other places hereabouts. Everybody is going for Vence and victory. We remember going to catch him at Newbern; but he skedaddled; hence we mirer that he will rom well. On the other hand, the State Journal claims that everybody is going for Johnston, that Vance is nowhere, and that his party will not amount to a corporal's guard; that South Carolina Railroad Johnston, now resident at Mackienburg, is to be the next Governor, and that poor minguided Vance is an obscure soldier, now in the army fighting. In fact, we do not know but what we would be about as willing to take our chance before Richmond as among those politicians at Railegh.

REBEL EDITORS' QUARREL.

[From the Raisigh (N. C.) Standard.]

CRANY.—A Friend has called our attention to a communication in the State Journal, which purports to be from Shelby, in which the writer, speaking of the Standard,

once? or why does not 'resident Davis send a file of mon to Baleigh, and take him and my aim as a tory?

The only fault which these crazy and malignant people find with us is that we are an outspoken conservative, and were once a Union man, though we are now as much opposed to the Union and is tree to the South as any one. The only resly we have for those who threaten to arrest us to, come on. This is still a land of free inought and free speech. We are just as independent as the constitution of the Confederate States, and as determined on doing our duty, as we understand it, as old Stonewall himself. Come on, ye inaglignants; we will give you a lively time, but mark, ye vipers, when ye impeased our loyalty, and hiss out the charge that we are not true to the South, ye are engaged in a work which even the devil himself will not thank you for, for his cause is injured when his subjects ile unreasonably. Molerate lies, ye vipers, and an anundance of them, is what your moster wants. Lot this cruzy correspondent of the State Journal read this, and then go and harg himself. He will thus, most probably, save the officer of the law from future trouble, and let those who published the crazy fairedeed, knowing it to be so, "go and do likewise."

[From the Newbern (N. C.) Progress, July 19.]

to be se, "go and do likewise."

[From the Newbern (N. C.) Progress, July 19.]

[Golonel Gastra Maares, of Wilmington: Colonel H. A.

Dowel, of Waxe; Lioutenant Colonel Petterway, of Halifax: Captain Henry Smith, of Colonelous: Lioutenants D.

W. Husted and Wm. Class, Captain Wright, of Wilmington; Colonel Campbell, of the Seventh North Carolina, from Iredell, and Lieutenant D. C. Haywood, of Raleigh, were killed, together with many others, at the Richmond battles. Not fitteen mon of the Seventh North Carolina excaped injury.

were killed, together with many others, at the Larolina sattles. Not fitteen men of the Seventh North Carolina escaped injury.

The North Carolina Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. This is doubtless cheering to the stockholders who have waited for it so long, and are lucky enough to get it. The dividend to the State alone amounts to \$240,000.

The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, payable on and after the 2d inst. The Bank of Clarendon, at Fayetteville, has also doclared a dividend of 5 per cent.

The mast of clarendon, at Psychtevinic, has also declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

SENGING, FLOUR AND BACON OUT OF THE STATE.

[From the Raieigh (N. C.) Register]

The most stringant measures ought to be adopted and kept up by our State government to prevent flour and bacon from being zent out of the State, With bacon at forty cents per pound, meal at \$1.75 per bushel, and four at \$1.22 to \$15 per barrel, the laboring poor among us can scarcely live. If spreadstors and millers are, allowed to send the corn, and especially the flour and hacen, out of the State, the pages of hunger. Speculators are the worst enemies the South has. They, with those who skulk from the war and at the same time abuse the old Union men as trainers, are the only Lincolnites we have among us. The score of all good men and patriots, and the frown of Ged almost fivil rest on those who, for a few deliars more, are sending bacon and flour out of the State, or setting it to be sent out, while the poor in their own neighborhoods are actually suffering for these articles. Such popie care neither for their country for their neighbors, so they can make money. Mark them.

[From the Newbern (N. C.) Progress. 1

For they can make money. Mark them.

[From the Newbern (N. C.) Progress.;

We understand that there is imminent danger of the Raileigh Register coming out strongly for the Uni n cause. God save us from our friends in that event. As an evidence of good sonse, however, we will say that we understand an article defending Governor Stanly recently appeared in that paper Governor Stanly needs no defenders. He is about as able to take care of thinself as any man of his weight that we have yet seen at any rate, he always has done so, and in a most sausfactory manner.

satisfactory mander.

The robe Ludies' Comberland and Hospital Association recently collected \$1,172, for the relief of the wounded North Carolina reteis.

The General-in-Chief.

The General-in-Chief.

THE FAREWELL OF GENERAL HALLECK TO THE ARMY
OF THE WEST.

(Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.)
Commit Thursday, July 17, 1867.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Western Department the morning formally gave up the position he has beid during the last eight months, and departed for the North. It was expected that on so momentous an occasion, some voluntary or ex officio demonstration would be made by the portion of the army in this vicinity. But nothing of the kind occurred. No pomp or circumstance of any description attended the departure. The General, accompanied by his staff, quietly walked from his bendquariers to the depot, where a special train was in waiting, which was entered after some hand-shaking with a few officers who had appeared to take leave, and got into motion at eight A. M. The whole was rather a chilling aftair. The quietness of the departure was undoubtedly in accordance with the well known deslike of oscentation of Gen. Buileck.

It is now generally understood here that General

armies in every part of the Union, to be, in reality, the friefe commander-in-chief of the national forces. The conditions upon which he accepted his new position, tendered him by the President, with the approbation of the whole Cabinet, through Governor-Sprague, was, of course, unknown. The characteristics of Gen. Halleck, however, warrant the supposition that he accepted only upon the assurance of the unnext freedom of action. Of his staff, only Gen. Callen, Col. Echan, and an indecental piet with him this morning. The other momens remain here to "wind up business," after which they will return to St. Louis, where the Central Bureau of the Western Pepartment will continue to be located. Yesterday afternoon General Halleck caused to be issued the following valedictory address to the Western America.

a miss:—

SPECIAL FIELD OBLERS, NO. 162.

Headquartes, theraktert of the Missesser, Court, Miss., July 16, 1862.

The Major General commanding the Pepartment, in giving up the immediate command of the troops now in the field, and incretorer constituting the armies of the Ohio, Tomousee, Mississippi and Southwest, desires to express to them his high appreciation of the enhance, bravery and Solderly conduct which they have exhibited on all occasions during the present campaign. As eparate corps they won the memorable victories of Mill Spring. For Ridge, Fort Donelson, New Madrid and Sland No. 10, and when partially mited they defeated the enemy in the bloody battle of Pittsburg, and drove him from his intreneuments at Corinth. In the latter of these operations, and in the labor repairing railroads which the enemy had destroyed, the Commanding General bears parsonal testimony of the good conduct of the tops, and of the chearfainess and anarthy with which they endured the fattgues and hardships necessary to severe the great objects of the campaign. The sudder of the West have done nobly their Guty, and proved themselves equal to any emergency. The commanding General desires to express to the commanders of army corps, and their subordinate officers, his warmest thankfur their cordial co-operation on all occasions. SPECIAL PIELD ORDERS, NO. 162.

corpe, and their subordinate officers, his warmest third-fur their cordial dooperation on all occasions. Soldiers! You have accomplished much toward crush-ing out this wicked rebellion, and if you continue to ex-table the same vigilance, courage and perseverance, it is schewed, under the providence of God, you will soon bring the war to a class, and be able to return in place to your families and homes. By order of Myor General HALLECK.

N. H. McLean, A. A. G.
Simultaneously with the address, the following order was promelyated. It will be seen that Gen. Grant's c.m. mend has been largely extended, although he is not the full successor, as some supposed he would be at the time of his arrival bere, to the authority of Gen. Halleck. The armies of the Oho and Southwest remain independent of his command, as well as their respective sphere of operations:—

ent of his command, as well as ther respective sphere of operators:—

Headquanters Department of the Mississippi, }

Special Field outlies—No. [61]

1. Brig Gen. Mellon is assigned to the command of parents of resource at Denton Barracks.

2. The District of West Tennesses, Major Gen. Grant commanding, well include the districts of Cairo and Missisppi, that part of the State of Missisppi occupied by our teories, and that part of Alabama which may be occupied by the teories of his particular command, including the force a hortelology known as the Army of the Missispi. By order of the Missispi.

Flaur was firm and 16c higher. Wheat, 4c. a 5c. higher, and firm at 92c a 93 to rev No. 1. Corn advanced ic a 1 to 2. a 30 to rev No. 1. Corn advanced ic a 1 to 2. a 30 to rev No. 1. Corn advanced ic a 1 to 2. a 30 to rev No. 1. Corn advanced ic a 1 to 2. a 300 to 18c four, 63 000 bushes wheat, 137,000 bushes oats. Shipmonts—4,000 bushes four, 67,000 bushes oats. Shipmonts—4,000 bushes ever. Freights quiet. Exchange unchanged gold at 16c. a 15 to 19c per cent premium.

Oswano July 26, 1862.

Flour in good demand: sales 3,000 bushes, including 2,000 bushes water at 42 20. Wheat opened quiet, but closed a shade firmers sales in the morning, 2,700 bushels No. 2 Chicago spring at 31 01, and 8,400 bushes water red Ohio on private terms. Corn quiet sales confined to small lots. Canal freights unchanged—from 34c. wheat 9c. c. nr 178c, to New York. Lake imports—75,000 bushels wheat, 2,000 bushels corn. Canal exacts. 1,000 bushes wheat 5,000

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Visit of General Halleck to McClellan's Headquarters.

UNION GENERALS IN COUNCIL.

Satisfactory Condition of the Army of the Potomac.

The War to be Presecuted Vigorously to a Termination,

Wammeron, July 21, 1862. THE VISIT OF GEN. HALLECK TO THE ARMY OF THE FOROMAC DEVOTION OF THE ARMY TO GENERAL

General Halleck, accompanied by General Burnside cturned to-day from his visit to General McClellan and the Army of the Petermee. The meeting between Generals Halleck and McCiellan was very cordial, and the corner expresses himself delighted with the condition in which he found the Army of the Peternac siter its recent ordeal of fire, carnage and death. It was evident that its commander had not over-rated it in any particular. It was plain that self from an army so devoted to him, and that he cannot be taken from it without completely demoralizing it and destroying its usefulness. General Halle k has now making up his programme of active operations, which will be completed without delay. One thing is certain. it is intended that from this hoor our military shall move right onward to a conclusion of this domestic strife by the entire reduction of the rebellion. THE WAR TO BE PROSECUTED WITH ENERGY AND

Prigadier General White, one of the most prominent nerces of Pea Ridge and other battles in Missouri and Arkansas, is about to be assigned to a command in the army of General Pope. It is likely that he will soon

make his mark at the head of a division here, as he did at the head of a brigade in the West. There are evito be prosecuted with upparalleled vivor. A disposition is manifested to overlook all other considerations, exce, t ability and energy. The President is selecting men of action and not of words or political influence for every

STRICT DISCIPLINE TO BE ENFORCED. The privilege assumed by officers of abandoning their mmands at will, and taking tothemselves a furlough whether with or without leave, is a crying evil. It is the ntention of General Pope to enforce strict discipline in this respect in his army. The case of Capt. Harrison is an example of the summary proceedings which will be THE REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

During the last two weeks of Congress a bill passed g for the reorganization of the Navy Department, The billwas organized and carried through mainly by of bureaus in that department, amen; whom were the Engineer-in Colof and the Chief of the Boreau of Constructi n and Repairs. No sooner did the bill become la than the names of all the objectionable parties were re nomination, and the latter, probably not knowing any thing in detail about the parties, sent them diately to the Senate for confirmation. The Naval Committee reported unanimously against two of them-Mezere. Isherwood and Lenthall—and the Senate, after a full discussion of the merits of the parties, rejected these two. One or two others came near being rejected. In the debate in executive accasion some very severe remarks were made upon the haste of the Secretary of the Navy in recommending nominations under the new bill, before the representatives of the people had an opportunity to present to the appointing power the reasons why some of the chiefs of the bureaus should not be reappointed. Those reasons were briefly presented to the Committee on Naval Affile and to the senate, and upon them the two very grave charges were made by a member o the House of Representatives. It is esserted that Secre tary Welles was aware of these changes before the bill it is now generally enterstood here that General Halleck goes to Washington via St. Louis. The part he is to perform in the Essats not, as stated by pricing. The prompt and decided action of the Senate those who know the secret reasons controlling the executive, the two officers referred to have within a few days been again recommended by the Secretary to the Pres been and by him reappointed. If there were no other men in the country capable of filling the places, and against whom there is no camplaint of incapacity, want alty, then retention would be justifiable; but as the re

After having thus far controlled all the patrones under the present administration, members of Congress now assume the dispensation of the appointments under the Internal Revenue bill in their several districts. The dates for three appointments are of no avail if they do not include the flat also of the member for the district hails. This mode of managing the appointment will do

A rumor has been circulated to day that Commodore

There is no foundation for it. INSOLENCE OF THE SECESH SYMPATHIZERS. Of all places outside of Dixie this District is most infested by disloyal men, who take every opportunity to insult and oppress Unionists, to spurn the Stars and Stripes, and to rejoice over every rumor of a disaster to the Union forces. loyalty, in the absence of a provost guard, is violent and offensive. Numerous cases are cited of insuits there openly offered to Union people and the flag of the Union. It thought that the promulgation in this District of General

Pope's order for the arrest of disloyal citizens would be not less beneficial than it is necessary. REPUGIENCY OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Notwithstanding the large number of invalid soldiers in Washington and its neighborhood, everything for their comfort has been supplied with extraordinary expedition No complaints of inattention are heard in any quarter in addition to his duties to these sick and wounded conflice and setting a landable example of promp business habits and humanity to every one connectes

with his department. AFFORMENTS AND TRANSPERS.
Lieutenant Henry & Wise, United States Navy, has been appointed assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, greated by recent act of Congress. This geniteman has been for come time engaged in the discharge of ordnance duty in the Navy in partment with the utmost

Assistant Paymaster Peeman has been ordered to the gunbout Scusca, and Assistant Paymaster Bart to the

nier, of New York, have been appointed acting assistant surgeons, and ordered to report to Captain Wilkes. bont to proceed to New York, strongly commended for the command of a regiment from that State. He is an English officer of distinction, who has spent eighteen years in the British service, and filled a high staff office

DRATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of soldiers are reported:-

John Maton, Co. I, First United States artillery. Robert McGermick, Co. D, First Chassours. John Wilson, Co. K, One Hundrod and First Pa. William E. Best, Co. A, Sixty-sixth Ohio. A NEW PEATURE AT WILLARD'S HOTEL.

proprietors of Willard's Hotel, which gives great eatis faction to the mass of strangers congregated there. At two o'clock each day a telegraphic abstract of the New York stock and money market is posted on the bulletia

TRANSPORTATION FOR EXCHANGED PRISONERS. Transportation will be immediately provided by the Quartermuster's Department for the conveyance of the prisoners at Fort Dolaware to Alken, on the James river. to be exchanged. There are about 4,000 of them. Preparations are also being made for the removal of pri

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE EDINBURG OFF CAPE RACE.

The London Times Still in Trouble About Our Tariff.

The Meeting of the Sovereigns of Europe,

CAPE SACE, July 26, via SACEVILLE, July 27, 1862. steam hip Edinburg, despatched by the Liverpool New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, as an extra beat, to carry freight, passed Cape Race at & P. M. of Saturday, 26th test. She was boarded by the news yacht of the associated Press. The Edinburg left Liverpool on the evening of the 17th

She passed the Glasgow, from New York July 5, steer ing up the channel on Friday morning, 18th, and the Arabia, from Boston, via liabiax, off Queeustown, on the

In the absence of further news from America, the papers have little to say upon the war question.

The London Times publishes a letter from its secossion correspondent at Liverpool, Mr. Spence, enlogistic of the energy and power of the rebels; points out the difficulties against which the rebels contend in organizing and maintaking armies, and argues that there is but one source of such strongth-viz: serse of right.

of Liwin James' patent as Queen's counsel.

The Lendon Fime: again reverts in deprecatory terms injury that will be done to England, but contends that that injury will be nothing to what America will apper herself. It concludes:—"What have the people of Enginned done that they should be the jects of all this fleroe short-sighted hostlity? What have the people of America done that they should be destined to undergo all this misery at their own hunder They are welcome to relate that they are injuring us so long as we are allowed sincerely to injurint that blow

ful and deadiy a recoil." The London Pinet says it was reported by a private telegram from India that 115 000 bales of cotton were shipped from Bombay in one week. This is believed penny in Liverpoel; it is consequently inferred that when news of the recent great advance is received, much large! shipments will come forward than have been expected. Parliamentary proceedings on the 16th instant were

The Viceroy of Egypt gave a magnificent entertainment Several members of the coyal family, five cabinet minis

The same evening a grand banquet was given Londor by M. Rouher, the French Minister of Commerce. Milner Gibson presided, About one hundred and fifty members of Parliament were present. The Chairman, in proposing the health of Na-poleon said, that, at no time had the relations between M. Rouber made a very pacific speech, and expatiated on nice that nothing abort of an attempt to humiliate France could induce him to be a party to a rupture with

The Paris Presse states that the approaching imperial and royal interview will take place at Baden or Co-

Czar for the recognition of Italy, had received warning for having insulted a sovereign friendly to France. The Bourge was heavy and unchanged. Renter 68f. 50c.

The Pederal Assembly had elected M. Ferrenon President, and M. Dubo Vice President of the Swiss Confedera

Turkey.

grins was reported in the vicinity of Loutts river. The

Janeiro, June 25. Coffee was quoted 6;860 to 7;000 for good firsts. Shipments singe last mail 30,000 bags-

Stocks were firm and advancing. Consols further im-proved 14 on the 16th. The demand for discount was light. Gold in large quantities continued to flow to the

loyalty of the Cherokee Nation. The following letter from John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, has reached Leavenworth, Kansas, by military express, from the Indian expedition. This

the rebeis:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
PARK HIGH, C. N., July S., 1862.

TO COL. W.E. WEER, U. S. A., Commending.
She—Your communication of yesterday, dated from Heasiquarters, indian Expection, Camp on Woif Crock, under a flag of trace per Doc. Gilpatrick, Interbended of alliance, under the sametion and authority of the whole Cherokee people, was entered into on the 7th day of October, 1861. Setween the Capitorcate States and the Cherokee Nation, And published before the Gorid. And 70% Cannot but be too well informed on the subject to make it necessary for me to recapitulate the reasons and discountances under which it was done. Thus the contract of the people became identified with that of the Scothern confederacy. There is no nation of Indians.

horrors of civil war with which this beautifuthe army now invading our country, under your com-mand. I cannot, under existing circumstances, enter-tain the proposition for an official interview between us at your earny. I have, therefore, respectfully to decline to comply with your request. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN ROSS. Principal Chief Cherokee Nation. FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Gordonsville.

SKIRMISH WITH THE ENEMY.

Location of the Rebel Generals Jackson, Robertson and Ewell.

GENERAL POPE'S FORAGE PARTY,

FALMOUTH, July 27, 1862.

On Friday General Gibbon, with a body of infantry artitlery and cavalry was sent out on a reconscissance and force of the enemy. The expedition returned to-day, having proved eminently successful. The party went within two miles of Orange Court House, where a short reported five of the enemy killed and several wounded. bousand men, was butween Orange Court House and Court House, with two regiments and a battalion of courlry, and Ewell's brigade by three miles beyond. Gene Pope's Order No. 6, relative to the seizure of forage, was carried out admirably, to the great comfort of the and chagrin of the rebels. Not a man of the expedit of was captured or wounded.

FAUGURER COUNTY, Va., July 27, 1862. General Pope's recent orders have caused great exc t among the citizens of this vicinity, particularly the latest, in regard to taking the oath of allogiance. It is as serted that there are not more than two men is the county who have not taken the eath to support the Southern confederacy, and that rather than renounce this

A large number of our soldiers have an idea that Gen Pope's orders give them permission to help the meeives to anything they can find, and consequently they have been roaming through the country, killing chickens, sheep, &c., extensively. Some of them having been punished severely by their officers, such practices have nearly ccased.

men to desert, and furnishing them with outfits of cloth ing for that purpose. A large number having deserted within a week or two past—between forty and flity from the One Hondred and Fifth New York—gives color to this statement. Some doubtless desert for the purpose of joining other regimenes and getting the bounty. Re cruiting officers should govern themselves accordingly.

Note from Captala Harrison, of Pope's TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD.

Greatly to my surprise, my attention was directed to an article in the evening papers of Saturday advertising me as a deserter from my company, which is wholly My resignation, unconditional and immediate, was written, offered to and accepted by the colonal commar ing a day or two previous to my leaving. Said resignation was noces-itated by as many received while it the performance of in, duty, rendering me totally mable to discharge the detics devolving up a me. Therefore, by the advice of many of my tellow officers, including both suggests of the regiment, I resigned. For no other cause could I have been induced to leave the army. I am fully satisfied that the commanding generals have been most grossly mistrormed; otherwise such an order would never have emanated from haper General Pope.

SAMUEL L. HARRISON.

NEWS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Attack of Guerillas on the Tenth Chie Regiment-Thirty or Forty of the Regiment Reported Killed-The Rebels Force at Carthage-Movement, of the

NASSTREE, July 27, 1802. The Tenth Ohio regiment, guarding the Memphis and Charlesten Railroad, between Decatur and Courtland were attacked yesterday by a large force of guerillae inder Stearnes and Ward.

Thirty or forty of the regiment are said to have been

A large rebel force is reported to be near Tuscumbia Colonel Forcest is reported to be at Carthage, with the bject, it is supposed, of making a descent on the Louis-

Affairs at Vicksburg and Memphis.
[Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Camo, July 24, 1862.
The Conestage has just arrived from the deet. St The Consetting and just arrived trem the dect. Since the Sandy night, and on her arrival at kiemplus Famil the following report that the Ariemans had been emperatured. Her efficers credit the roport, as they say an expedition was planned to cut her out and anytare her, and she is undoubtedly in our hands show.

The craumed Arjust says the Arkansas was out out from under the rebel betteries at Vicksburg by the General Brace and Semicer. Lieutenant histone is vert in capa-

rai Bragg and Samier. Lientenant histop is yet in co.m. mand of the Bragg. She has not been made Davis' flagship.
In the engagement of the 15th, Geo. Louisburg, First Macter of the Hartford, was killed. He belonged to Bringe-

port, Coun.
The following news is from the Mamphis Bulletis of the 224:—
The rate Liconess arrived here this morning from Vicks burg, having in t.w. the ram. Lancaster, disabled by the lens of her mud-valve in the recent alkin with the Askansas. The Liconess lett Vicksburg on Standay right. The Arkansas was still lying at the back, under the cever of the batteries. The workmen are still busy about her. She must have been considerably damaged. A scheme to explore her was under censideration at the time the Liconess still.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

New Atheny, ind., July 27, 1869. The Ledger says the robels have congregated in considerable force at Hawcaville, Kentucky, and boldly and spantly insulted the Union citizens. The Union ram

Henderson and Owensboro were quiet on Friday, and both towns strongly garrisoned with fedoral troops, who

commitments are made to the Jeffersopville (Indiana)

Presengers from Henderson say the guerillas have a peared with a pretty strong force opposite Mound City, and it was feared they would attempt to bern the federal subsets building there.

A large number of young ladies of New Albany have proposed to act as clerks and subsets for the young men of that place who will culist, and give them half their salaries while they are absent and surrender their

switions to them on their return. Movements of the Hon, Joseph Holt, LOUISVILLE, July 27, 1862.

Mails for New ORLEANS.-The steamship North Star, Captain Jones, will leave this port at three o'clock this afternoon for New Orleans. She will carry the mallwand

CUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

Successful Reconnoissance Towards | The Financial Revolutions of the Past Year.

> Immense Resources of the United States.

> The Financial Schemes of the Government Adopted Since the Beginning of the Rebellion,

fhe past year will in future be looked back to with something of wonder when fluancial measures are to be considered and ways and means of supporting the unexpectedly plunged into a great, bloody and expensive tion and a depth of resource never excelled or equalled long threatening, came at last, and found the nation on and equipped: a navy, gone into decay, to be resuscitated, and greatly increased in size and efficiency, and a thou and outlays made, which, in times of peace, would not be ects and to provide for these ontlays, an entirely new system of finances was rendered necessary. The old plan of carrying on all the business of the government with specie, and of issuing only money made of metal. had to be abandoned, and great additional issues of paper money made. The national debt has increased from less than \$91,000,000 on the 1st of July, 1861, to about \$680,000,000 at the present date.

The various plans adopted and schemes devised to aid the government in its day of need will prove hereafter interesting to all political economists and students of the history of the great rebellion. It is our object to collect in brief space and concise form some of the leading features of the schemes devised since the insurrection came formidable.

The administration which came into power on the 4th of March, 1861, found the finances of the nation is a de plorable condition. A traitorous Secretary of the Trea-sory had held the reins of power over the expenditures forts of General Dix felled to reassure the people. Seve-ral members of President Buchanan's administration had pursued a course which was calculated to utterly alienate the people of the loyal section from his administration, suppress the rebellion. Accordingly, when it was found necessary to call for a small loan, near the end of Mr. Buchanan's term of office, it was only obtained at very heavy part with their money to the government without a per cent interest thereon. The prospect before but promising. A flagrant act of insul was required to arouse our people, to awaken their pride and to open their purses. Till the bombardment of For samter they did not realize the extent of the insurr tionary spirit, or the determination of the government

One of the hat acts which Mr. Buchanan was called on to sign was the Morrill tariff, which he approved March 2, 1861. At the time of its passage by Congress the re-belien had not become a fixed and settled fact, neither to which the government was to be subjected during the coroling year. The old question—whether or not it be expedient to levy heavy duties on foreign products and manufactures, to afford encouragement to ereign dealers, or protection to home manufac-tures—was discussed in Congress and out. The ob-ject of the bill, when it was introduced, was not so much to yield increased revenue as to afford provisions and inconvenient in its details. Grave doubts were expressed whether the legislation on the subject of the tariff would not complicate the national troubles then locating up in the distance. It was also feared that the great protection afforded to our manufacturing interests would be the cause of such vast expenditures in building factories and in fitting them for business that ruin would be eafter be brought on the heads of many, when a mere are speaking. Such were the objects of, such the objec-

A little over one month after the date of its responsibilities by the attack on Fort Sumter. A fain succeived, and all opposition to this measure was in distely dropped. An army was to be raised and were entirely inadequate. Every measure calculated to aford additional revenue, without oppression, would soon be in favon. All parties agreed that the passage of the wiff bill, which had been so strongly opposed but a short ime before, was fortunate, and well calculated to assist portations of foreign manufactures fell off greatly, owing to the distracted state of the country, the uncertainty as wever, was mostly in such articles as we could well dis should have expended our money needlessly and foolishly. The falling off in r ceipts for duty was proportionately great, netwritestanding the high rates of duty. The the high rates, and from their imposition derive addi-tional support, were not realized, and before the set had object of raising the greatest possible revenue from im-

Such is the history of the first financial measure adopt ed by Congress after the beginning of the rebellion. It cocomplished the object for which it was originally pro-posed—namely, to afford protection to American manu-

This act gave to the President the necessary authority to barrow on the credit of the United States the sum of \$25,000,000, and was the first of the series of war loans called for since the rebuilion began. The security for the mency loaned, under the provisions of this act, was to be United States stock, bearing interest at the rate of six per within tan or twenty years from the time of issue.

Too passage of this Loan bill was followed by that of AN AUT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF TREASURY

Treasury was authorized to issue Treasury notes to the within one year from their date. The notes issued under porters paying duties at the custom houses of the different ports. The bill authorized the Secretary to issue, in place of the roles redeemed, other ones, the total those in circulation at any one time not to excee these in circulation at any one time not to exceed, however, the amount specified for the first issue, which was, as stated above, single-one. The notes were disposed of to the highest bidder, and all commanded a premium. This was a most encouraging sign, and was evidence that the confidence of the people was restored and their faith in the government greatly strong than the government greatly strong than the greatly strong than the government greatly strong than the government greatly strong than the gre bix has been disposed of at much higher rates of interest with the same opportunity for competition in bidding The notes found their way into the market, and continued to be equal in value (when not commanding a premi